

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

THE DUKE OF GENOA'S PROSPECTS IMPROVING.
MADRID, Monday, Nov. 1, 1869.
The prospect of an agreement in the Cortes on the choice of a King improves. It is now known that 141 Deputies are pledged to vote for the Duke of Genoa.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The Ministerial crisis is still pending. Gen. Prim is making strenuous efforts to retain at least one Unionist in the Cabinet.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 1, 1869.
The Times, in an article on the situation in Spain, foresees that the understanding between Prim and Serrano must end. The election of a King affords the best opportunity they could have for a dissolution of partnership, which could otherwise hardly be effected without a disastrous outbreak. The Unionists have no chance of success. After a week's vain debate in the Cortes the Ministers of that party have resigned. Serrano must follow them, and then Prim remains master, a situation which suits him. At least he wishes to have the substance of power under some one invested with his semblance. For the past year Serrano has served as a cloak for his ambition. If Serrano withdraws, and the Duke of Genoa is not brought in, then Prim stands forth, exposed to the envy of the great and the rancor of the small, alone between friends who do not trust him and enemies who, when the time comes, will not spare him.

FRANCE.

PARIS TRANQUILL.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 1, 1869.
The city remains perfectly tranquil. All symptoms of agitation have disappeared.

WHAT THE EMPRESS HAS TO DO WITH CONVENTION—THE IRRECONCILABLES AND THEIR TALENTS.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The sarcasms and angry remonstrances of the irreconcilables in the *Rappel*, the *Reforme*, and the *Keriel*; the sensible arguments and earnest depreciation of the moderate liberals in the *Moniteur*, the *Siecle*, and the *Liberte*; even the admissions, apologies, and muddy attempts at defense of the ultra-conservative and imperialist organs, the *Constitutionnel* and the *Pays*, have not been able to draw forth from the Government either a statement of reasons for the unconstitutional and unwise prolongation of the time for calling together the Chambers, or a proclamation of a change of ministers, the only device by which, under the circumstances, the unfortunate decree of the 2d of October could be withdrawn, and the evil results to which it is almost certain to give rise be lessened, if they could not be altogether prevented. For even conservatives like the *Constitutionnel* admit, in substance if not in form, that the pushing off the convocation of the Chambers to so late a day as the 29th of November if not a crime, at least, a blunder, and a blunder, too, for which there is no good excuse to be given. One reason for the choice of so late a day was early set afloat by Madame Rumer: that it was to enable Eugenie to take two birds with one stone—to go to Egypt, and to kill her accustomed place at the council-table when the Chambers are called together. If the day for their meeting had been the 29th of this month she could not, of course, have made her Eastern trip; and, indeed, it was said that when there seemed reason to think the earlier, constitutional, date would be decided upon, Eugenie at once gave up her journey, and only resumed her preparation for it when assured by her husband that he would not allow any absurd predilections in favor of his own Constitution to interfere with her wishes. That Eugenie had anything to do with the final, unlucky decision, has been strongly denied, with a semi-official air by, I believe, the *Paris*, and it was added, at the same time, that the popular notion that the Empress exercises a great influence upon the policy of the Government, is equally mistaken. I doubt if this point-blank assertion found many so credulous as to believe it. That Eugenie has always meddled in politics, and that she still does so; that she is, as is quite natural, always maneuvering for her son; and that, in case a regency is, for any reason, made necessary, she will make a stroke for the regency in her own person; that she is the life and soul of the French movement against Italy, and that she sent the soldiers to Rome, and kept them there—who, outside of a little circle of Imperialists, do not believe? And the belief of a whole population, strengthened by years of observation upon passing events, is not to be broken up by a simple newspaper paragraph. What makes it likely enough that the wishes and interests of Eugenie may have been consulted in fixing so late a day for the convocation, that it is the only reason which has been suggested that has any reason in it. It cannot have been on account of Louis Napoleon's health, for that was as completely restored a week ago as it is ever likely to be. The Legislative body, then, will have to wait for the return of Her Majesty, as the trains for Versailles had to wait the other day for her departure! I may add, here, that if the French people are expected to believe that Louis Napoleon's wife plays no part in politics, the Italian people, according to all accounts, are by no means of that opinion. Officially her reception in Vienna has been all that could have been desired, and the people have thronged in crowds to see the fire-works and illuminations, but Eugenie herself has been treated by the people with merely respectful politeness, mingled with a natural curiosity.

It is greatly to be regretted that the brilliant, accomplished, and thoroughly earnest men who lead the party of the irreconcilables do not possess the one gift of fact or common sense; for it is only the lack of this that prevents their being leaders in the best meaning of that word. One dislikes to see men who can show the wit, the keen perception of the political situation, the tenacity of argument, that are displayed every day in the *Rappel*, lending themselves to such silly devices as dating their paper "24 Vendemiaire an 78," and talking about *Cleopatra* and *Cleopatra* Lisajay, while the same number will bear the date "15th October, 1869," and speak of Jules Ferry and Jules Favre as "Messieurs." This attempt to force the new wine of the Nineteenth Century into the old bottles of the Eighteenth, will only end as ridiculously as all such experiments must. I can hardly believe that such men as Rochefort, Philippe Barthe, Auguste Vaquer, Edgar Quinet, or even, Charles Hugo, really wish to see the days of '78 return in France, or the guillotine to be set up again in the Place de la Concorde. They talk as if they did, or, at least, their newspapers do, but if they did, at least, once return in reality, they would not like it. What they want and what all fair-minded Frenchmen want, what even Conservative Frenchmen are willing to see is a revolution and a thorough one, but only provided that it comes peacefully and slowly as all good things come that are to last, and it really looks now as if such a revolution were being brought about in France to-day. Still, no one knows what a day may bring forth.

GERMANY.

A FAST DAY APPOINTED.

BERLIN, Monday, Nov. 1, 1869.
A royal decree has been promulgated, appointing the 10th of November as a day of fasting and prayer. The decree refers to the great religious movements which now agitate Europe, and calls upon the people to petition for Divine guidance and protection.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 1, 1869.
Sir Richard Grosvenor, the Marquis of Westminster, died yesterday, aged 74.

LAND TENURES—A MEETING BROKEN UP BY FENIANS.

DEBRIAS, Monday, Nov. 1, 1869.
A meeting was held at Limerick last night to discuss the question of land tenure.

THE SCHISM IN THE MORMON CHURCH.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—An Omaha dispatch says that parties from Salt Lake report that several Mormon dignitaries connected with the Zion Cooperative Association, have been peacefully excommunicated by the Mormon Church. Considerable excitement prevailed among their friends.

THE CHAMPION FOUR-OARED RACE.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 1.—The four-oared race for \$1,000 and the championship of the United States, between the *Stephen Salisbury*, Jr., crew of this place and the *Quinn*, crew of Boston, was held on Thursday, the 4th inst.

A TWO HUNDRED MILE RACE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The two hundred mile race, yesterday, with relays of horses, for \$1,000, was won by *Light*. Time—3 hours, 49 minutes.

WASHINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT—THE GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE CONVENTION—SUIT AGAINST THE TENNESSEE RAILROADS—COLORADO EMIGRATION TO THE COTTON STATES—REPORT OF THE FIRST AUDITOR.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 1, 1869.

As an evidence of the retrenchment policy of the present Administration, and the saving made in one instance since Gen. Grant came into power, it is ascertained that there were 3,000 employees in the Treasury Department on the 4th of March last, and at the present time, which, at the average pay of employees, will amount to \$70,000 per month. General complaint has been made that the Administration had discharged all the capable men in the Departments, and appointed new clerks, merely on the score of politics, but it appears that of the present Treasury force four-fifths are old employees. No reduction has been made in the Interior Department, excepting the discharge of 40 temporarily; there are about 800 employees, 150 of whom are new. The force in the War Department has been reduced by about 1,000. There has been a very large reduction in the State Department, and no reduction. The largest relative number of changes has been made in the Post-Office Department, owing to the extravagance of ex-Gov. Randall in the management of the Department, and the number of employees whom he employed contrary to law. Gen. Terrell found 60 female clerks in the Dead Letter Office more than allowed by law. It is believed that a saving to the Government in Department employees alone will amount in the present year to no less than \$2,000,000, much of which would have gone to the retail traders of Washington.

Some of the Democratic papers have asserted that the Navy Department has been very extravagant. The following figures, showing what the extraordinary amounts are furnished by Admiral Porter. It must be remembered that on the 4th of March, 1869, no vessel could have been put in readiness for sea under six months, and since then the Navy Department have prepared and are preparing for sea, iron-clad and wooden vessels to the number of 40. The expenses of the Navy Department from March 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869, amount to \$2,106,795 per month on an average. During the last seven months of Johnson's administration the expense amounted to \$2,617,344 per month—\$510,549 per month in favor of the present Administration. During the last three months of Secretary Welles's official life the expenses were \$2,834,044 per month, a difference of \$27,295 per month in favor of the present Administration; and in the last fifteen months of the late Administration the expenses averaged \$2,631,180 per month, while the expenses since March 1st have averaged only \$2,106,795 per month, a difference in favor of the present Government of \$524,385 per month. Since the present Administration has been in office all the work has been done under the eight-hour system.

The Georgia State Colored Convention, which met at Macon last week, adjourned on Saturday. It numbered 28 delegates, representing 26 counties, resulted in the formation of an organization to be called the "State Mechanics and Laborers' Association," and provided for legal workmen's meetings. The Georgia State Colored Convention, which met at Macon last week, adjourned on Saturday. It numbered 28 delegates, representing 26 counties, resulted in the formation of an organization to be called the "State Mechanics and Laborers' Association," and provided for legal workmen's meetings.

The Auditor adds to his statement of account a brief description of the various details of the business in his office. Returns are now received from 135 districts and counties, and the clerks are distributed about the work of the Treasury. The clerks must have a good knowledge of the law, as well as of the details of the Treasury. The Treasury is a highly important, embracing the adjustment of all judicial accounts. The business in the U. S. Courts has been very quiet. The Treasury is a highly important, embracing the adjustment of all judicial accounts. The business in the U. S. Courts has been very quiet. The Treasury is a highly important, embracing the adjustment of all judicial accounts. The business in the U. S. Courts has been very quiet.

At the close of the war the Government sold to the railroads in East Tennessee an amount of rolling stock and supplies. These claims amount to the following sums: Against East Tennessee and Georgia Company, \$250,000; against East Tennessee and Virginia Company, \$250,000. The roads claim from the Government for rolling stock and supplies, and for the use of the land occupied by the roads by Government from 1863 to 1865, as follows: East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, \$700,000; East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, about \$600,000. The Government, to secure its claims, began suit in the U. S. Court at Knoxville, by filing bills in chancery, and praying for appointment of receivers and an injunction. The motion for injunction and receivers will be argued before Judge Swayne, in this city, on Thursday. The case will be argued for the Government by Stanley Matthews and Aaron F. Perry of Cincinnati, and District Attorneys from Knoxville, and for the railroads by Col. John Baxter, and Thos. A. R. Nelson, and A. J. Hicks.

A letter from Richmond, Va., says that for the last two weeks the trains going South from there have been crowded with colored people—immigrants to the cotton, rice, and sugar country. The writer says: "The movement of the negroes to the far South under the inducements of a more genial climate and high wages is assuming large proportions. The colored labor of the country is gravitating to the localities it is best adapted to, and leaving a clear field here for the Northern and European emigrants. The negroes are daily leaving the State under contracts, in parties ranging from 25 to 50, for the use of the cotton field, the rice field, and the sugar plantation. For instance, being called for and rapidly responding to work on the Chattanooga Railroad. They will ultimately, no doubt, fulfill their mission in the culture of cane and cotton."

Mr. Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury setting forth that the tax on malt liquors is not fully collected, owing to several causes, among them that revenue stamps are used two, three, and four times over by means of fraudulent processes of removing the evidence of cancellation, and also that counterfeit stamps are used in numerous cases. Commending the Secretary for his action in the case, Mr. Delano suggests that the Secretary should call for the return of the stamps, and the return of the stamps should be made by the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury will issue the circular in a few days in accordance with the suggestion of Commissioner Delano.

Representatives of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad deny the truthfulness of the charge in a Chicago paper that Congress will next session be asked by that body to appropriate several million dollars for aid in constructing that road. They say no appropriation has been asked nor suggested by them, and all they have heretofore sought and all they propose to ask of Congress at the coming session is the right of way through the public domain.

Senator Morton and Representatives Bingham and Butler have prepared speeches in advocacy of the cause of Cuba, which they will deliver soon after the assembling of Congress. Mr. Bingham, it will be remembered, was opposed to Cuban recognition in the last session, but has become convinced during the recess that the revolution has assumed a magnitude which warrants encouragement by the Government.

Chief-Engineer King, in charge of the Bureau of Engineering in the Navy Department, has returned here from a tour of inspection of the naval stations on the Pacific. He reports that the Navy-Yard at Mare Island, San Francisco, when completed, will be the finest in the world.

San Francisco, when completed, will be the finest in the world. Sister Loretto, the Mother Superior of the Providence Hospital in this city, died here yesterday. She will be remembered as a friend of the late Thaddeus Stevens, who she nursed during his last illness.

Gen. Charles K. Gardner died to-night, aged 83 years. He has filled many important offices, having been Adjutant-General of the Army, Surveyor-General of Oregon, Postmaster of this city, and Sixth Auditor of the Treasury.

The Louisiana Congressmen are trying to induce Secretary Robeson to recommend the establishment of a Navy-Yard at New Orleans. They set forth the claims of the Crescent City in preference to Mobile City, Ill., at which place it is also contemplated to make a permanent Navy-Yard.

The report of the First Auditor of the Treasury gives the following statistics of the business of his bureau during the past year: The number of accounts adjusted was 13,352; reports and certificates recorded, 10,509; letters written, 1,600; letters received, 1,300; powers of attorney, 8,145; requisitions answered, 352; and judicially enrolled accounts entered and filed, 467. The following are the receipts and disbursements:

Collectors of customs, \$20,579,806 99
Collectors under special contract, 1,270,000 00
Internal and coastwise interest, 3,313,492 27
Captured and abandoned property, 25,000 00
Mints and assay office, 91,303 60
Land sales, 1,767 07
Ladies' fees, 13,469 41

Total, \$21,702,218 23
Disbursements, \$21,702,218 23
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Official emoluments of collectors, naval officers, and other public officers, 1,735,845 61
Excess of deposits for unascertained duties, 3,964,099 83
Special examiner of duties, 5,056,966 13
Superintendent of the Mint, 3,313 49
Accounts for duties illegally exacted, fines, 2,479,975 77
Disbursements for revenue duties, 2,207,412 33
Redemption of the public debt and interest, 619,265,985 27
Sales of seized goods, 12,305 09
California land claims, 1,232 97
Public printing, 1,729,344 41
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Sales of seized goods, 12,305 09
California land claims, 1,232 97
Public printing, 1,729,344 41
Insane Asylums, District of Columbia, 132,920 12
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Total, \$21,702,218 23
Disbursements, \$21,702,218 23
Collectors as disbursing agents of the Treasury, 1,735,845 61
Official emoluments of collectors, naval officers, and other public officers, 1,735,845 61
Excess of deposits for unascertained duties, 3,964,099 83
Special examiner of duties, 5,056,966 13
Superintendent of the Mint, 3,313 49
Accounts for duties illegally exacted, fines, 2,479,975 77
Disbursements for revenue duties, 2,207,412 33
Redemption of the public debt and interest